

THE PHONOGRAM.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PHONOGRAPH COMPANIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 3.

JANUARY, 1893.

No. 1.

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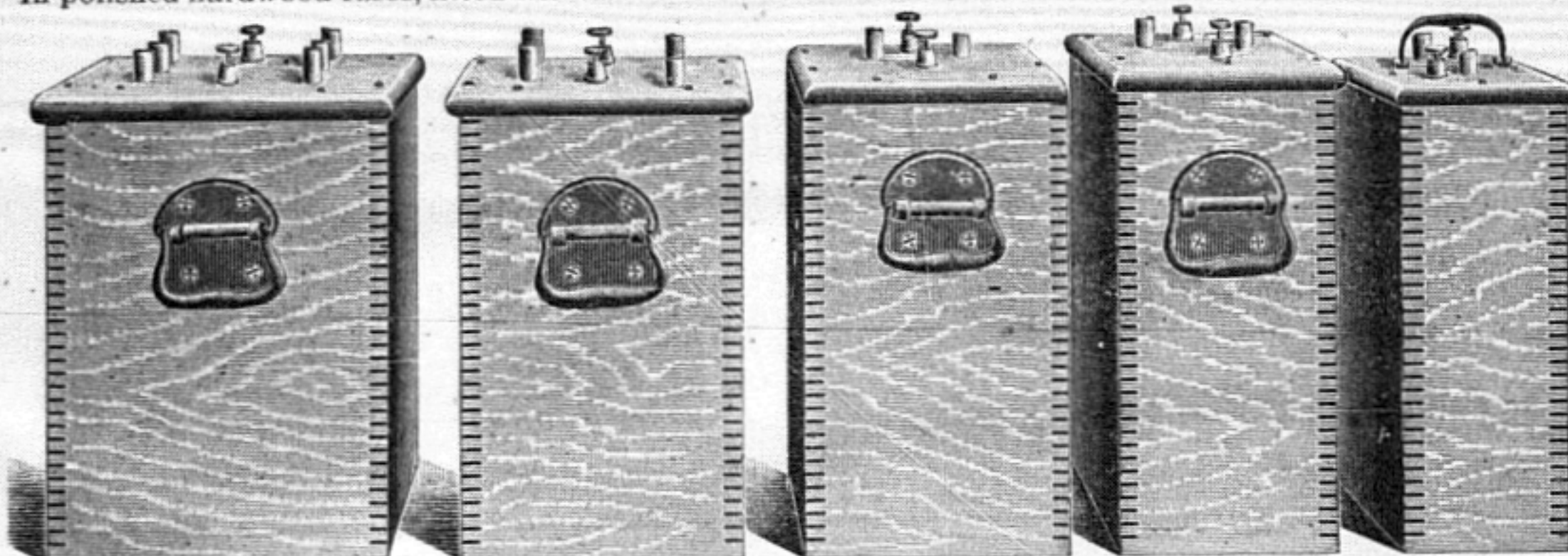
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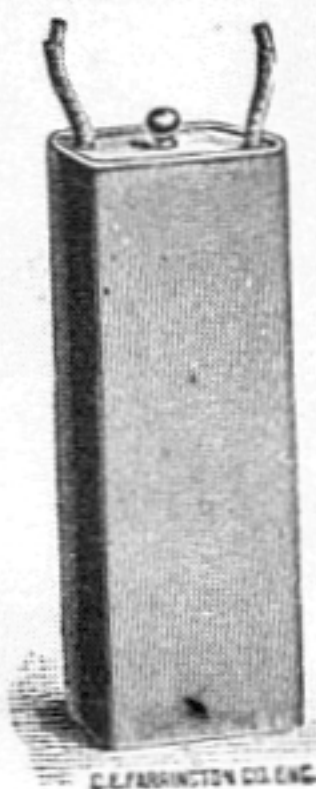
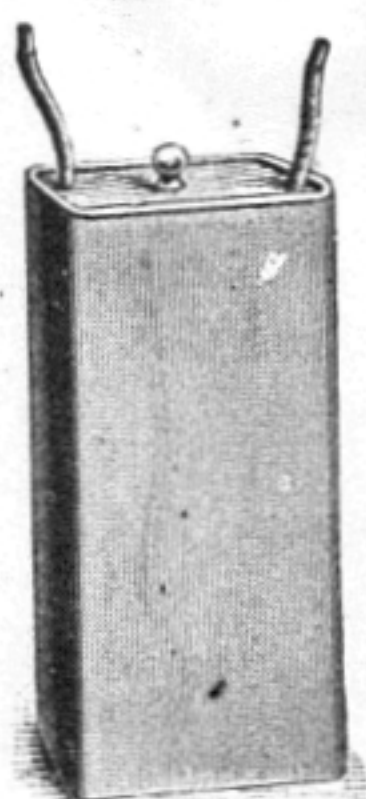
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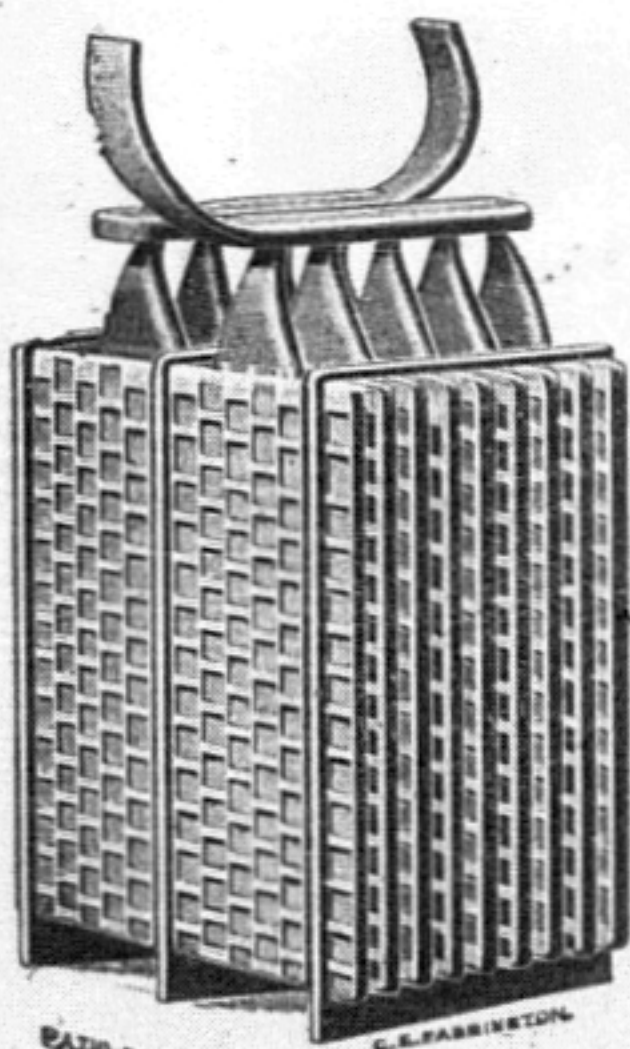
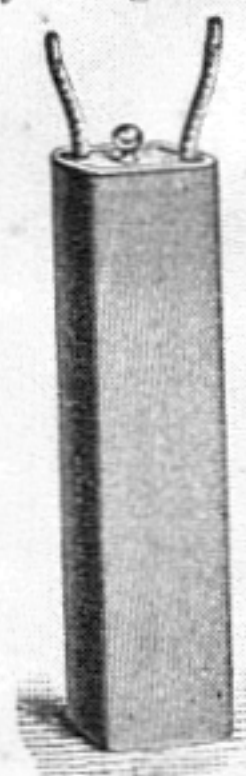
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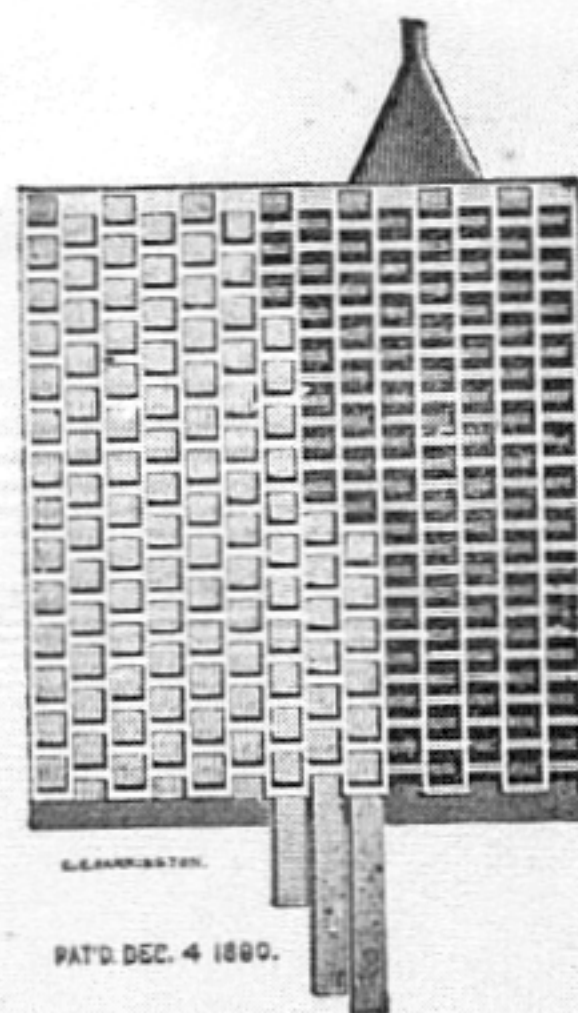
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- " 46. Edison, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1889.
- " 47. Llewellyn Park Entrance.
- " 48. Edison at 14.
- " 49. " listening to Phonograph.
- " 50. Edison's Mother.
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- " 65. "Glenmont," exter. view, from road fence.
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4. ACCURACY.

The phonograph can only repeat what has been said to it.

5. INDEPENDENCE.

You are independent of your operator. It is easy to replace a typewriter operator, but a competent stenographer is hard to find.

6. ECONOMY.

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7. SIMPLICITY.

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In cases where you have a number of letters or a long document, necessitating several cylinders, same can be equally distributed among your typewriters, a saving of both time and labor.



The Phonograph in Literature.

There is at present a novel species of literature growing up in a quarter from which no one would have ventured to predict or expect it some few years ago. It owes its origin to a creation so striking and unprecedented that language is heavily taxed to express all that eye can perceive or the mind take in with regard to it. Need we say that this instrument is the phonograph.

Now, without indulging in any enthusiasm on the subject, is it not reasonable to believe that a piece of mechanism which, like the centaur of heathen mythology, seems to partake of two natures, should call up a composite style of writing to express what is required of it? The phonograph, a machine made of wood, iron and other earthy elements, is, by the mind of genius, so constructed as to possess the attributes of man, who is the only sentient being that speaks; this creature, without a brain, retains and preserves for any length of time the thoughts and ideas of man; it echoes the music of all the instruments made by man; and no matter if that music is made by means of strings, or keys, or by the passage of the

air through tubes, it counterfeits every one, and *all of them at one time*, as in the case of imitating an orchestra.

Is it to be wondered at that the style of writing employed by the organ representing this instrument should likewise reflect its dual entity?

THE PHONOGRAM is, on the one hand, a trade journal, and must discuss matters relating to trade in the usual business style. On the other, it must of necessity enter the realm of imagination, or, more strictly speaking, the precincts of a spiritual sphere, to which all that is best in man's nature continually aspires to soar; for the phonograph is a hybrid, so to speak. For this reason the editorials of THE PHONOGRAM dispense with former rules, and the magazine is a "law unto itself."

In concluding, let it be said that THE PHONOGRAM presents its readers with original matter drawn from the best sources in Europe and America; translations from foreign authors being made expressly for its use, and it tries to carry out the idea derived from the instrument it represents, of catering to the public from an imaginative as well as a utilitarian point of view.



Phonographs in Use at Missouri School for the Blind, St. Louis.

The Usefulness of the Phonograph for the Blind.

In the *Mentor*, a magazine published at Boston, Mass., we find an article from the pen of the Venerable Archdeacon Farrar, of England, containing important information with regard to the blind. The reverend gentleman tells us that at the college for the blind, which he was visiting when he wrote, and which is thoroughly scientific, "the report for 1892 states that as a rule the vitality of the blind is below the average vitality of seeing persons," and Sir Lyon Playfair fixes it about a fourth lower. For this reason they are all indolent, despondent, timid. "It is this lack of energy, not the want of sight, that has caused so many failures among them." Dr. Cambell says: "I have found nothing

that will rouse the blind from their indolence and discouragement except physical training."

Mr. John T. Sibley, the superintendent of the Missouri School for the Blind, keeping in view the urgent necessity of arousing his pupils and adopting all methods to give them physical training, has added to their list of accomplishments that of learning how to operate the phonograph. He reports it in the *Mentor* as follows:

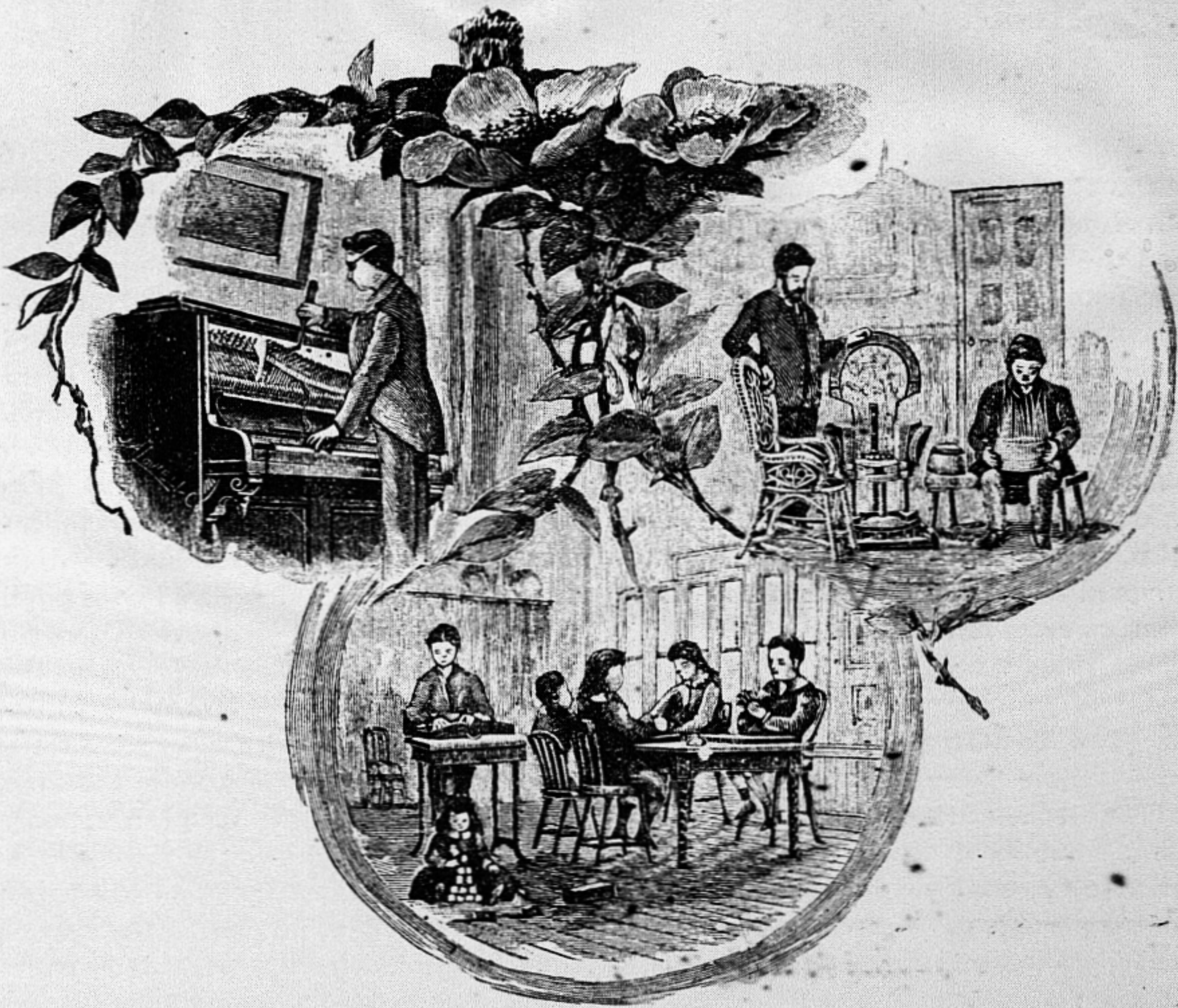
"The thought occurred to me, if a phonograph can be useful in an office, it could be of use in a school. So I introduced it among the blind. I soon discovered that hearing among this class is so acute that one might almost call it a preternatural sense; therefore the phonograph was sure to be popular with them.

So in 1890 I rented machines, which soon became valuable auxiliaries in our work. In our school there are now several instruments, and when we wish anything printed it is read into the phonograph and then taken from it by the two blind boys who have charge of the presswork.

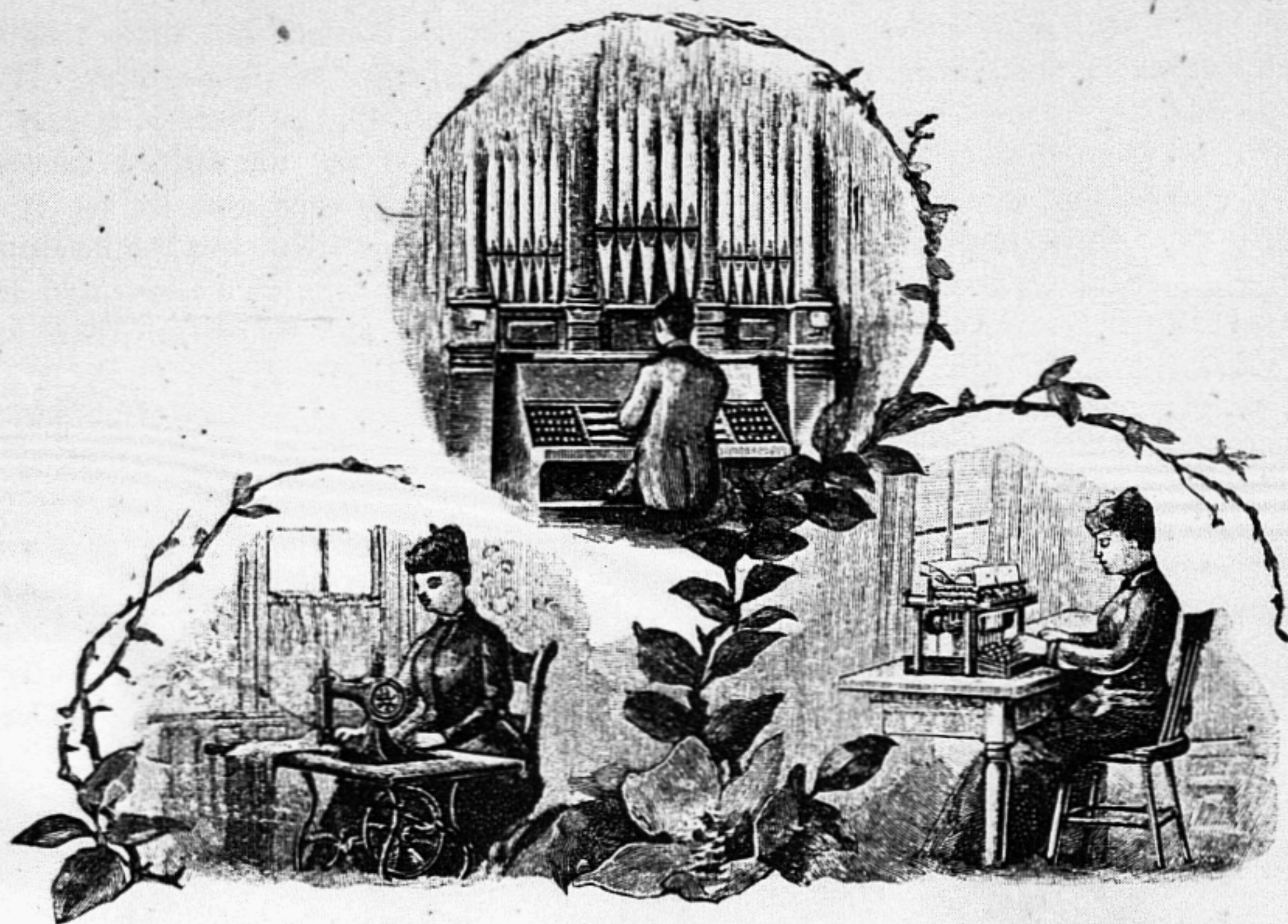
"One sits at the instrument and calls out a sentence. The other puts it in type, and in this way many valuable volumes have been printed. We have one phonograph which we keep for general use. For instance, when the teacher of elocution leaves rules or exercises to be learned by the class, the matter is read on the phonograph and the pupils take it off in Braille at their pleasure. When we wish manu-

script printed, it seems but little trouble to get it through the phonograph. It is run by a small storage battery, is easy to operate, and is an unqualified success. We have not only been able to use it as well as those with sight, but the machines handled by the blind have required less attention from the inspector than any other machines in St. Louis.

"The older and more responsible pupils only are allowed to practice upon it, as it demands nice adjustment and careful handling. Those who have not met with success in using it have not used it carefully. The reader can use an ordinary conversational tone, or even a distinct whisper, and get good results. I have



Departments in Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind.



Departments in Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind.

seen one of the new cylinders. It is only three inches long and an inch in diameter, and the wax coating is put on a hard rubber foundation that makes it practically indestructible. On the new cylinder the "threads" are closer together, which gives it the advantage of holding more than the old. A fast reader can put on about seven hundred words. It is useful in many ways, and we should, if deprived of it, seriously miss it. *Two of these instruments are worth more to the school than an extra teacher.*"

The Educational Phonograph.

The School Board's *Journal of Education*, published at Milwaukee, Wis., gives in a recent issue some valuable points on the phonograph as an educational aid, which we herewith present to our readers. It says:

"We now know something of the edu-

cational value of the phonograph. We have no doubt that the great need in all public schools is a closer attention to voice culture. It has been correctly stated that no one has really heard his own voice correctly until he has heard it through the use of the phonograph. The great value of this machine as an educational factor is that it will help every pupil, student and teacher to become a self-critic. The recitations that are often required in the class by the pupil where they have no living voice to give them the example, and very often the teacher being a poor reader, as far as expression and voice culture are concerned, the phonograph will be a most excellent substitute. The author then can not only give directions as to how the piece should be read, but give examples of the living voice on cylinders prepared hundreds of miles away, and these voices may be easily transferred to the ordinary school-room, where the teachers can have them repro-

duced at their pleasure before the class of individual pupils, thus giving them the very best elocutionary drills, and a great variety of them, from the best readers in the country. Again, there are many lessons that require the constant use of the teacher's voice. For instance, the teaching of the elementary sounds of the English alphabet. Suppose the teacher desires to give the various sounds of the letter ('A'), she can have these correctly placed upon the cylinder, and the pupils then may listen to their repetition again and again, and imitate at the same time that they are listening, until they become entirely familiar with these elementary sounds. Songs can be placed upon the phonograph, given directly by the author as to the way the song should be sung, and large classes may listen to the execution of this song at the same time. Teachers who are not able to sing themselves, or but very little at least, can in this way have the various key notes correctly given to the class by an instructor, and said keys can then be ready for use again as if they had an organ or piano in the room to sound the same. Various lessons may be placed upon the phonograph by the teachers, and they may be copied by the class as a whole or by individuals, and the exercises may be multiplied in this way, thus saving the teacher's time and voice, and at the same time give the children so many original living examples, that it is hardly possible to enumerate them here. The educational phonograph, as we believe, will soon be placed in a large number of schools, to the great advantage of both teacher and pupil. Phonographs are now being successfully used in some of the colleges, and especially in the colleges for the education of the blind."

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge and Kate Field use the phonograph instead of dictating their matter to stenographers.

The Phonograph in General Use by Actors and Actresses.

Until the phonograph became the critic, many of our leading actors employed understudies to imitate their actions. Especially was this the case with Henry Irving, the great English tragedian. He would stand in the wings on the stage and have the imitation of himself produced again and again in order that he might see himself as others saw him.

Thus by being both actor and critic, he developed and finished the part, until it was up to his ideal.

Many American actors and actresses have used the phonograph for this purpose, and with excellent effect. They stand before the instrument and talk their lines into it and then listen to the repetition in order to observe how they sound.

Wilton Lackaye seems to have been the first to do this. It happened that one day he called on an acquaintance who used a phonograph for his correspondence. Lackaye was at this time enthusiastic over his new part in "Aristocracy" and he went into the office intending to tell his friend all about it. He found him out, but a typewriter was busy transcribing from the phonograph. It occurred to the actor to talk his part into the phonograph and leave it for his friend to hear. The actor was at first rather awkward in using the phonograph and he had to repeat some of his lines before he was content to let them go. He was amazed to hear how differently his words sounded from the instrument, and he was struck with the advantages for criticism which the phonograph afforded.

He immediately procured one of these instruments and has advised all his friends in the profession to do likewise; the phonograph being a most unerring self-critic.

Atlanta in Line.

The Edison phonograph is being rapidly adopted for office use in the city of Atlanta. A gentleman recently from that section tells us that as an expert stenographer it is a great and complete success.

He thinks the sale system has enhanced its popularity. He thinks the price cheap in comparison to the labor and time saved. He enumerates many firms who are now using the instrument for correspondence. Among those most prominent he mentions the DeLeach Mill Co., the General Electric Co., the Dun Agency, who have adopted it in their New York office, and are recommending its use in all branch offices.

Among noted individuals in Atlanta who use the phonograph may be mentioned Col. Livingston Mims. He has had two in use for several years.

Sioux City in the Lead.

To the Editor of THE PHONOGRAM :

I had the pleasure of visiting the grand educational exhibit made under the auspices of the Iowa State Teachers' Association at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, during the week beginning December 20th, and managed by the World's Fair Commissioner, Mr. Journegan, of Montezuma, Iowa.

One of the most unique and interesting features of this school exhibit was the work furnished by Sioux City, Iowa. Mr. G. W. Veach, in connection with the city superintendent, Professor Kratz, prepared a phonograph and visited the different school rooms. From the primary grades through the different grades up to the high school, a song was recorded by each, which could be plainly and distinctly heard. These cylinders were exhibited at Cedar Rapids. There was also class work in number, class work in read-

ing, and you could plainly hear the class reciting "five and five and five and five are twenty."

The phonograph was managed by Mr. S. C. Toepleman, an expert user. This was an entirely novel arrangement to me, to see a beautiful photograph of the teacher and the class, and beneath it a wax cylinder giving a recitation in their own voice. The Sioux City people are always progressive, and this was a new feature. The school board will appropriate a sufficient amount of money to have careful duplicates taken, where at certain hours in the day at the Iowa Building at the World's Fair grounds you may hear the pupils actually reciting their school-room work as it was originally given at Sioux City, Iowa.

A. W. CLANCY.

Improvements.

In regard to any improvements likely to be made in the phonograph, the instrument now for sale contains all the latest improvements, and no changes are contemplated. The type will always remain the same, but such slight improvements as are deemed desirable will be added in the form of attachments, for which there will be a reasonable charge made, and these can be placed on all machines now in use.

How Long a Phonograph Will Last.

The above question is often put to us, and we reply, forty or sixty years, the inventor says a lifetime.

There is very little to wear out, and the wornout parts can always be easily replaced by the operator. Anybody can use the phonograph.

It is one of the most simple pieces of machinery made, yet withal so wonderful.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll and the Phonograph.

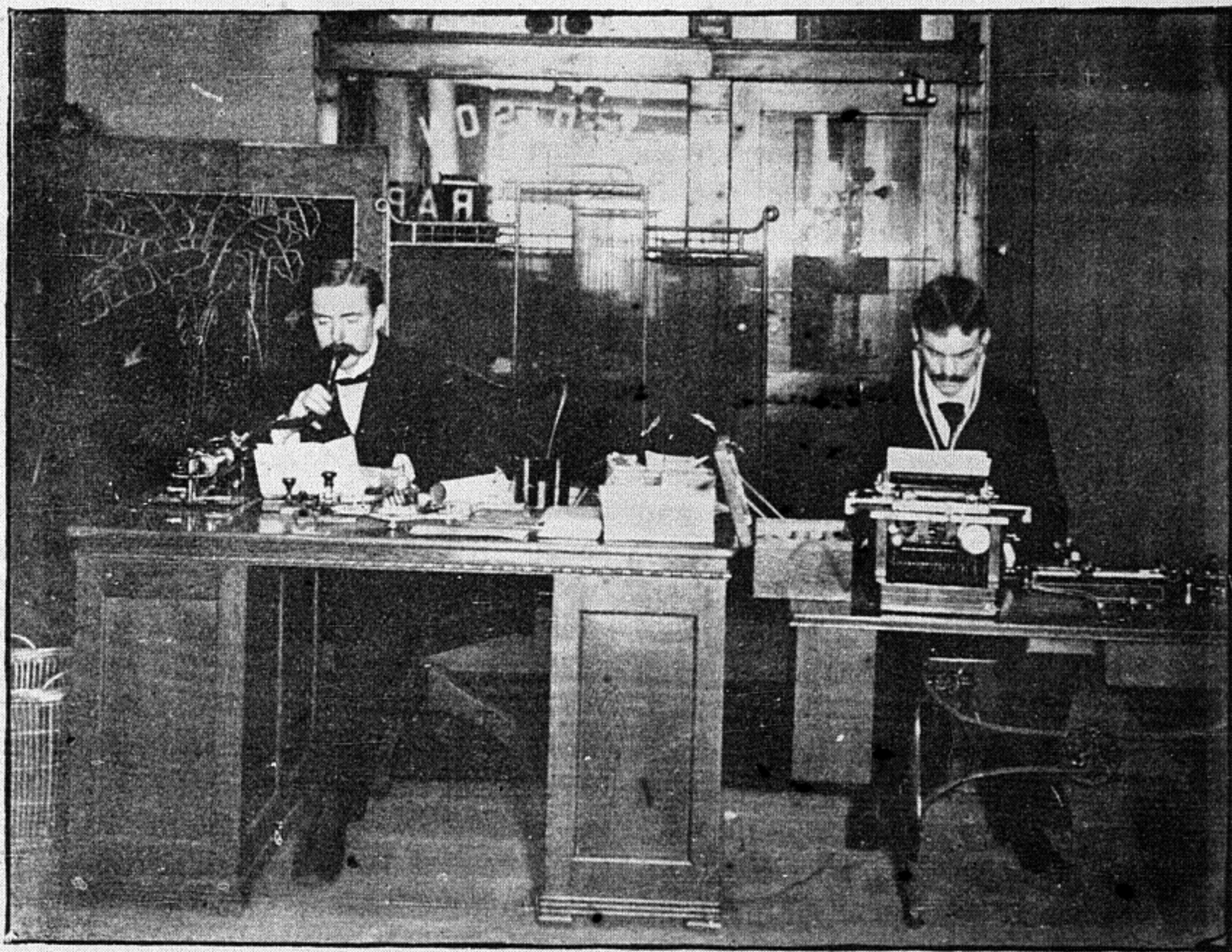
A beautiful tribute to the old year and a greeting to the new was paid by Colonel Ingersoll in his recent lecture on "Progress" at the Broadway Theater. He said:

"For countless ages the old earth has been making in alternating light and shade, in gleam and gloom, the whirling circuit of the sun, leaving the record of its flight in many forms—in stone, in growth of tree and vine and flower, in glittering gems of many hues, in curious forms of monstrous life, in ravages of flood and flame, in fossil fragments stolen from decay by chance, in molten masses hurled from lips of fire, in gorges worn by waveless, foaming cataracts of ice, in coast lines, beaten back by the imprisoned sea, in mountain ranges and in ocean reels, in

islands lifted from the under-world, in continents submerged and given back to light and life.

"Another year has joined his shadowy fellows in the wide and voiceless desert of the past, where, from the eternal hourglass, forever fall the sands of time. Another year, with all its joy and grief, of birth and death, of failure and success—of love and hate. And now, the first day of the new, o'erarches all, standing between the buried and the babe, we cry, 'Farewell and Hail'!"

Continuing he said: "Great strides have been made in the past half century—the telegraph, the telephone, the electric light, the motor and the phonograph are all a witness of progress. I believe that Thomas A. Edison has reflected more light upon the world than any millionaire that ever lived."



View of Phonograph Corner in the Office of the Chicago Daily News-Record.

Living Autograms.

BY DR. J. MOUNT BLEYER.

Libraries have been in existence since an early period of the world's life, being traced back 2300 B.C., and far beyond what Pliny supposed to be their first formation—in the time of Alexander the Great.

Various as are the forms and substances of which books have been made, we of the nineteenth century in America reserve to ourselves the glory of inaugurating a totally new mode of perpetuating the thoughts and ideas of scientists and literati. We owe the *modus operandi* of this great movement to the fertile brain of an American citizen; although when he invented the instrument which renders it possible to transmit ideas to posterity and so make it, as was stated in *THE PHONOGRAM* of April, 1892, "the custodian of the noble thoughts and thrilling eloquence of departed genius, and its waxen tablets the guardian and repository of imperishable thought," his mental vision was not directly turned toward that aspect of the question on which we now expatiate. The principal object then in view was to catch sound and hold it, or reflect it, at will.

During a period of several years, given by me to experimenting in the development of certain scientific ideas, the conception of founding the first medical and literary autogram library arose in my mind, and I have collected over six hundred rare autograms, consisting of orations, tales, poems, *bons-mots*, etc., of famous men and women in all walks of life. This library is as yet not fully matured, but it is hoped by the author that the embryo will develop and prove its feasibility. Let us for a moment look into its promises.

The history of the phonograph commences with the last quarter of this century. The past, that knew it not, is ir-

retrievably lost to us. Had it been given to the world in the early ages of the Jews, Greeks and Romans, what stirring events might have been handed down to posterity! With what awe might we have listened to the voices of a thousand or more years ago!

Let us glance at the promise of the phonograph in the future. Its possibilities are tremendous. In time to come it will bear a part as great as that of telegraphy or the electric light—the field for its application is wide. It will be the great collector of spoken phrases of the world. It will confer immortality on the human voice; it will be its champion against time. It will be the incorruptible record of unfailing, unchangeable sound. It will perform tender duties or it will satisfy business necessities, with an equal degree of precision. It may record our earliest words, it will retain our voices when they have returned their forces to the elements. It will serve to note down the hasty thought that the pen might lose. It will hold as a trust autographic letters, tid-bits in literature, special events in history, tales related to us. It will record lost wills and testaments, speeches of great orators or statesmen, autobiographies, and all in the voice of the original testator, orator or autobiographer.

A collection of rare objects always possesses a peculiar interest, and when this collection combines the thoughts of great men written and spoken by themselves, and crystallized by the aid of a great scientific invention into a calm defiance of time, the interest is largely increased.

There are still extant a few precious manuscripts of the great Latin and Greek writers, but how would it delight us now to hear Demosthenes declaim, and how much more should we value the manuscripts of Cicero if accompanied by his voice! We are all curious—we desire to know everything about a great man—we

buy his photograph to look on his features, we treasure a scrap of paper that bears his handwriting, we desire to hear his voice, our interest in him even increases after he has passed away. A truly great man never dies. It is to satisfy this thirst for knowledge of the great that the autogram library would prove most valuable. It might also prove a great psychological weapon, the weapon of analysis. But that could be only with time and cultivation and with the course of its advancement.

There are many who have valuable libraries in which old manuscripts may be found, but a collection of combined original word-pictures and sound-reproductions would prove much more interesting than printed or even written characters.

Before delving into this subject, let us comprehend thoroughly the meaning of the term "autogram." The word is derived from the Greek language. Autogram is a graphic character representing a sound of the human voice, or, as we understand it, the record of sounds produced by the phonograph. To make this article intelligible to our readers, it would not be out of place to give an idea of the fundamental principles underlying the phonograph.

Many people in this country have heard the machine, but do not understand the principles of its construction. The foundation principle of the perfected phonograph consists in the cutting of minute indentations upon the surface of a wax cylinder, by means of a cutting instrument made of sapphire actuated by sound-pulses (otherwise called by many physicists, sound waves), this cutting needle being attached to a small diaphragm. These sound waves are returned, by means of a ball-pointed sapphire needle, mounted also to the diaphragm, which delves in and out of the minute impressions with inconceivable rapidity, as the wax cylinder is revolved beneath it.

The question naturally arises, what

advantages do these reproductions of voice-sound offer and how can they be best preserved? We answer, we are enabled by a photograph, or print, an etching, or an engraving of a person to analyze fairly that person's disposition. From a phonogram we can do the same thing, that is to say, we can judge of the character of the person who sends the message, by the quality of the voice.

In this way the autogram becomes of great use to man, since it preserves science and literature and also the voices of past generations, which are the indices of the characters of those originating them.

Every Man His Own Stenographer.

There are two branches of knowledge now not generally acquired or known which will be absolutely indispensable to people of the next generation. These are chemistry and stenography. Even nowadays educated housekeepers are devoting much attention to sanitary science, round which cluster many ologies and in which chemistry plays no minor part. As for stenography, that still difficult study is being constantly simplified, and it is a question of but a few years when the stenographic art will be taught in the public schools. Pupils may not be obliged to acquire an exhaustive knowledge of it, but to such a degree of proficiency that in after life they may save much time and labor in the routine of business or in the exacting functions of professional life.—*Nast's Weekly*.

Beg pardon, Mr. Nast, you are behind the times, the *phonograph* is being introduced into the public schools and the future business man will be his own stenographer.

Phonograph Power.

The phonograph is operated by either the storage battery or the chemical primary battery, at a cost not exceeding one and one-half cents per working hour.

Offices of the North American Phonograph Co. in Chicago.

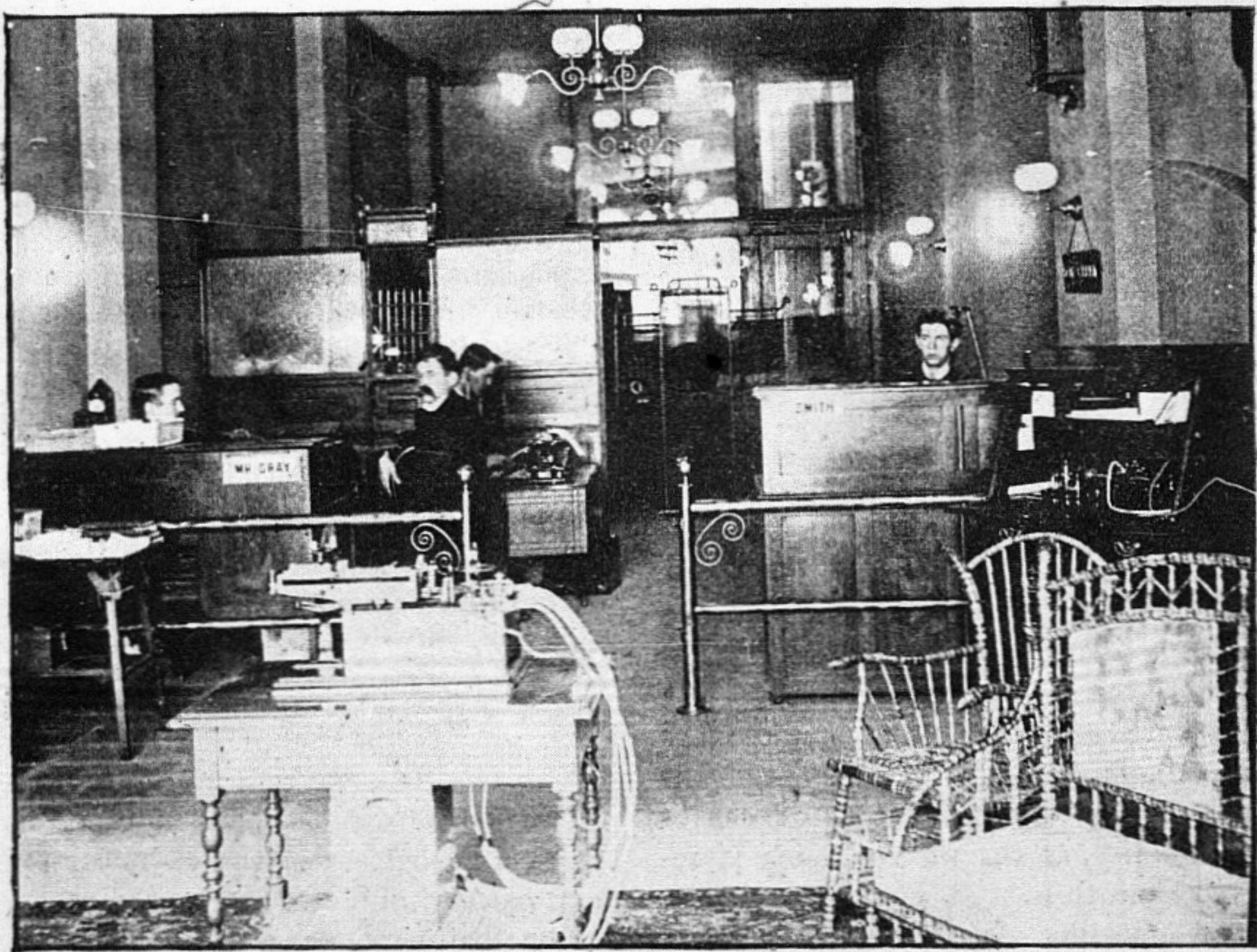
There are few more imposing buildings in the United States than the Masonic Temple at Chicago, and as the accommodations offered through its ample and elegant apartments for commercial displays are unusually fine, it has been chosen by the North American Phonograph Co. as the home of the valuable instrument exploited by that company.

The parlor represented in the plate is sixty feet in length by twenty in breadth. The front portion, comprising a space of twenty-five feet, is fitted up for the display of phonographs designed for commercial, educational and social uses. When the rooms were first opened, invitations were issued to the best classes of Chicago society, and these were entertained daily with exhibitions of the various functions performed by the phonograph, and the

offices are never vacant. Persons who came simply for curiosity have returned to buy, and numbers invest in one or more machines, many of which are bought as accessions to parlors in homes and the rest for commercial purposes. A class of people have been interested who have never before been reached, and the business of 1893 will be enormous.

An Electric Cradle With a Phonograph Attachment.

This cradle is a triumph for electricians and a boon which every mother will gratefully acknowledge. It rocks the baby while a phonograph attached sings songs which nobody else can hear into the baby's ear. When the child gets older the phonograph can be made to tell interesting stories as a reward for goodness, or deliver a lecture on the sin of disobedience.



Front View of Office of North American Phonograph Company, Chicago.

Perpetual Advertising.

BY H. D. PULSIFER.

We notice in a late issue of the PHONOGRAM a few instructions in regard to advertising the phonograph by displaying illuminated signs, and also changing the signs from time to time. We think, one of the best advertisements is the dictation and transcribing of letters done in a window in plain sight of the street, where passersby can see plainly the methods employed.

It requires the right advertisement to attract, to interest, to convince, to win a buyer; and there are so many different ways of advertising the phonograph on account of its being a comparative novelty. I will speak, however, of one way which should be taken advantage of by all the phonograph companies and their branch offices at the present time, a way which is inexpensive and far-reaching in its results. That is, the stamping of all letters in the following manner:

Dictated to and transcribed
from the
PHONOGRAPH.

One firm has the following notice printed on its letterheads:

THIS MESSAGE WAS DICTATED THROUGH
EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH IN OUR OWN
VOICE AND THEREFORE ABOUT EQUAL TO
SPEAKING WITH YOU FACE TO FACE.
VERY RESPECTFULLY,
BATTERSON & CO.

Some phonograph companies have printed in some conspicuous part: "This letter was dictated to and transcribed from the phonograph."

Many business houses now using the phonograph would probably stamp their letters should this feature be brought to their attention. Thus every letter which

they sent out would be an advertisement for the phonograph business in general; for every firm receiving these letters of course could not help but see that the letter was written by the aid of the phonograph, and every letter they received in this way would constantly bring to their mind that if other firms use the phonograph successfully, why could not they also? We are much surprised to note that many of the phonograph companies do not stamp their letters in this manner.

One phonograph company has on the back of its business card the following notices:

The phonograph is a perfect mechanical stenographer;

It records and reproduces any word or sound of the voice;

The dictation may be taken off, either upon the typewriter or in long-hand;

It is perfectly under the control of the dictator and transcriber;

It is a practical, time-saving, business machine.]

This notice stamped or printed on letters would put in operation one of the leading principles of advertising, considered on its scientific side—namely, that the method employed would be *perpetual* and *universal* in its application.

Teachers Indorse the Phonograph.

Teachers in the West are now introducing the phonograph into public schools as a mechanical aid to those charged with the task of instructing. The pupils, in writing from dictation, learn through this instrument how to spell, as well as how to write rapidly. They learn how to modulate their voices, how to pronounce and how to cultivate the faculty of attention so as to reproduce correctly whatever they transcribe. Lastly—and this is Mr. Clancy's wise argument—they learn the use of that instrument which is to become a part of every office and every home.

How the Phonograph Teaches Us to Pronounce.

The educational value of this machine is at present more generally understood. Accurate enunciation, which is one of the elements of correct pronunciation, is rarely found among the human race, but can be artificially acquired by persons desiring to perfect themselves in the use of the vocal organs.

An examination into the question of the employment of all the organs of speech discloses the fact that individuals who make use of every muscle designed for the utterance of articulate sound are rarely found. To each language belong certain sounds appertaining to it alone, which cannot be formed or uttered by persons whose mother-tongue is different, unless acquired by these latter during childhood.

A native of France cannot, unless early taught, produce the sound of the English word "the," nor can an English-speaking person properly pronounce the "ent," the "ant" and "u" of the French tongue; none but a native-born Spaniard can render the Spanish "j," and only the German give the guttural "ich" and other similar sounds in the Teutonic dialects. As the physical construction of the throat is the same among all races, it is therefore easily seen that an incapacity to utter certain sounds proceeds simply from want of training.

Now in schools, there is a large number of teachers who have not learned in early life to articulate clearly, to accentuate properly or to give the correct sound of certain letters as well as certain combinations of letters; and they go on from one decade to another, stamping upon American youth the counterfeit impression of their own incorrect usage, until our country will finally become a veritable Babel.

To remedy this prospective evil, we suggest as a specific, the use of the phonograph in schools. This instrument may be so employed as to become a *fixed standard of pronunciation*. But in order to do this, we must be sure that the stream of learning is pure at the fountain head. Let a committee be appointed from each State to take in hand the matter of obtaining persons who are masters of the art of pronouncing the English language. From them let the records go forth and be disseminated throughout the land, and it will not be very long before the language of the Bible, the language of Shakespeare, Milton and Bacon, Newton and Teunyson, the pure Anglo-Saxon, will be heard from the lips of all who breath the air of America.

PRACTICE VS. THEORY.

What Some of the Leading Lawyers Say of the Phonograph.

A suggestion arising in the course of a conversation with Mr. Dill, the senior member of the firm of Dill, Chandler & Seymour, No. 31 Nassau street, New York City, points out the advantages which arise from the use of the phonograph in an active business, and which render the instrument an invaluable assistant.

Some years ago the agent of the phonograph called at the office of this firm to recommend the instrument, but found the firm difficult to convince of its merits. The gentleman in question could not rid himself of the impression that the instrument was simply a scientific toy. Later the company received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

February 27, 1890.

METROPOLITAN PHONOGRAPH Co., New York City.

GENTLEMEN: We have understood that the phonograph is a scientific toy,

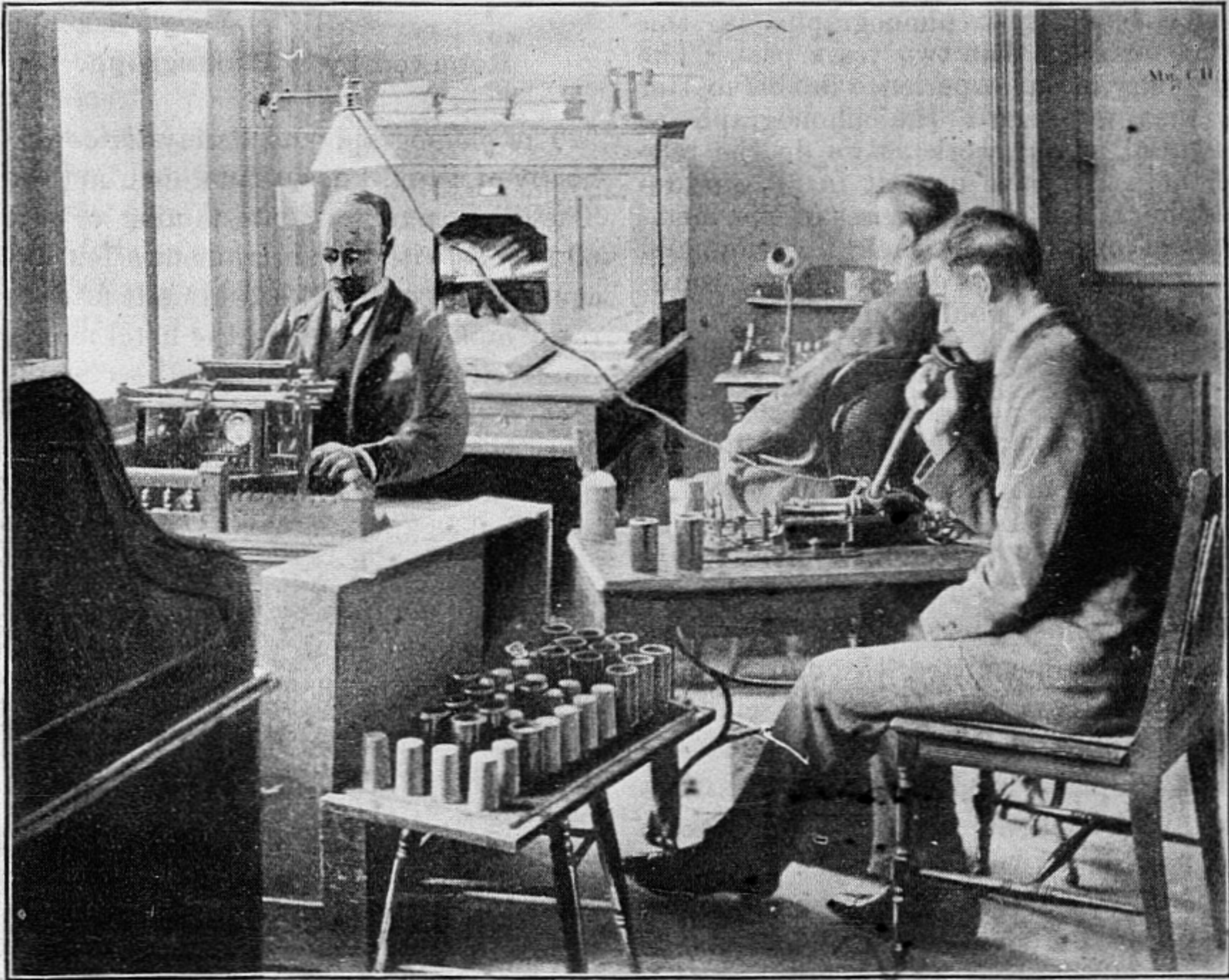
but if you will, at your own risk and expense, send one down on trial, we will be pleased to test its merits.

Yours truly,

(Signed) DILL, CHANDLER & SEYMOUR.

A phonograph was sent to the office, and proper explanation made as to operating it, and the instrument was retained. One instrument after another was ordered, un-

from thence it was transcribed by the phonograph operators. Another phonograph also was placed at the residence of the members of the firm, in their private libraries, where it was found of great use in taking extracts from authorities, and in dictation of correspondence, the cylinders being sent into the office the next day. As Mr. Dill put it, "An important factor



Phonographs in Use at the Offices of Dill, Chandler & Seymour, New York City.

til each of the partners had a phonograph, and one was placed in the library, for use there. The use of the phonograph became so important a factor in the office that a transcribing bureau was established in the same building, with additional phonographs and four operators. In time the stenographers also dictated their work from their notes into the phonograph, and

in the instrument is that it is constantly by my desk, and I am enabled to dictate to it memorandum of matters as they occur, without the trouble and detail and sometimes the annoyance of waiting for a stenographer to be disengaged, and to come in and take down matters. With this I am enabled constantly to have a stenographer at my elbow, without the annoy-

ance of having a third person constantly in the room."

The following concisely put letter expresses the experience of the firm in the use of the phonograph :

LAW OFFICES OF DILL, CHANDLER &
SEYMOUR,

31 NASSAU ST, NEW YORK CITY.

June 6, 1892.

MR. R. T. HAINES, Secretary New York
Phonograph Co., 257 Fifth Ave., City.

We have used phonographs in this office for more than two years past. The summary of our experience in this matter is that we regard the phonograph as essential to our work as we do the telephone. We have used it in all our departments and at the houses of the members of our firm in their libraries, and have come to regard it as almost indispensable.

Yours truly,

(Signed) DILL, CHANDLER & SEYMOUR.

The Phonograph Makes No Mistakes.

A local singer who imagined that he possessed a good voice was told to sing into a phonograph ; as one of the most pleasurable sensations is hearing one's own vocal utterances transmitted through this instrument. He tried it. He sat himself down before an Edison phonograph and sang with emphasis and unction. He sang loudly, for there was no one present to hear him. And the result ! The disappointment ! the horror ! that was depicted in the singer's face when under the impetus given to the phonograph by his unnecessarily violent singing, his tones came back greatly magnified. All the expression was lost in one succession of blatant sounds, jumbled together and tumbling out over one another in ludicrous confusion. But the fault did not lie with the phonograph. He has never tried the experience since. He was calmed, however, on being told that if he had sung in a moderate tone instead of blowing into the funnel as if he would

blow it out of existence, he would have had a clear and true rendition of his music. Many persons imagine that loudness of speech means clearness, and use especially loud tones in talking into the machine. This is all wrong. A well-modulated voice, and a clear enunciation, will be reproduced with much better effect and portray the tones in the key usually adopted in conversation.

Rebuked by a Phonograph.

The phonograph and its mysteries are a hobby of a well-known hotel man uptown. The gentleman was entertaining a party of friends with the instrument a few days ago, when a caller forced himself into the room and began to give the hotel man an unmerciful tongue lashing. It seems that they had had some business differences. The meekness of the hotel man seemed unaccountable. Finally he said : " Have you finished ? "

" Yes, I have. "

" Oblige me then by waiting a moment. I want you to know what you have just said ; " and the phonograph which had recorded the talk was reversed, and it ground out the abuse with startling distinctness.

As oath upon oath and epithet followed one upon the other, the caller's face took on a deep, rich blush ; he became as meek as a lamb.

" This has been a valuable lesson to me, " he said. " I'll pay the bill to have that record pulled from the machine. "

The proposition was accepted.

A gawk from Kalamazoo worked himself into an apoplectic fit blowing into the ear tubes of a nickel-in-the-slot phonograph which stood in the corridor of one of the hotels, under the hallucination that it was a lung-testing apparatus.

United States Senators and Members who Use the Phonograph.

THE Tennessee delegation in Congress seem fully alive to the utility of the phonograph, both of the Senators, Hon. I. G. Harris and Hon. Wm. B. Bate, and two of the most prominent Representatives, Hon. Benton McMillan and Hon. James D. Richardson, being on the list of subscribers of the Columbia Phonograph Co. Among the recent additions to the list of users in the United States Senate may be mentioned Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, and Hon. John T. Morgan, of Alabama. In proportion to their number, Senators have been more prompt to avail themselves of the benefits of the phonograph than members of the lower house.

Keep This Before You—Points for Wage-Earners.

Do not entertain the idea that none but peculiarly gifted people can master the phonograph; this is essentially an error. A child can manipulate the instrument, after a few minutes' instruction. But in order to make yourself competent to gain a livelihood, if you have already acquired the art of typewriting, be sure that you know how to spell correctly, make yourself familiar with business terms, keep your machine free from dust, have your alignment perfect, make your transcript neat, write nothing wildly. If you do not think you are up to the standard in spelling, keep a pocket dictionary by your side and unless you are perfectly familiar with the words you catch from the phonograph, turn the attachment back and have the words repeated over and then look in your dictionary for the corresponding word.

Above all, be accurate, stylish, smart. Your capacity as an expert on the phonograph depends entirely on the quality of typewriting turned out.

It is much better to write one page with-

out a flaw than a dozen with misspelt words and erasures. There is such a thing as learning a thing too fast, and that has been the *bete-noire* of the typewriting profession.

It is much better to be a good seamstress than a poor typewriter, and if you find that your education is limited and you have not the time to spend in learning the rudiments of speech, do not foist yourself on some business man and expect him to *pay* you while he *teaches* you. It will only result in dismissal and humiliation.

The Newspaper Offices and the Phonograph.

The *Evening Star*, of Washington, D. C., which is one of the best known and most profitable evening newspapers in the United States, has a keen appreciation of the value of the phonograph. Phonographs have been in use in the business and advertising departments for the last two years, and the editorial department has recently been equipped, eleven phonographs being used in all.

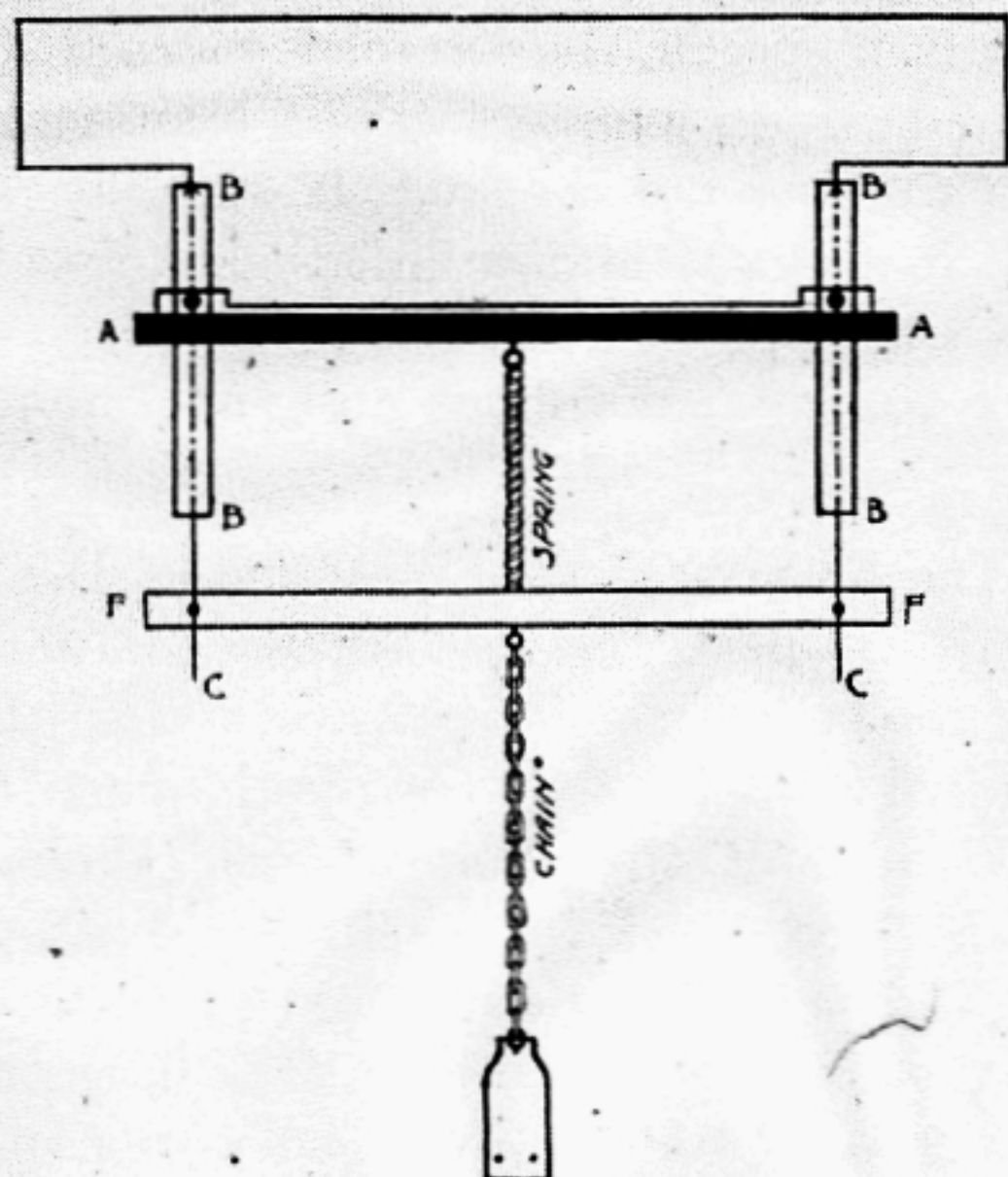
Election of Officers in St. Louis.

THE annual meeting of the Missouri Phonograph Co. was held at St. Louis, on January 11th. A large number of stockholders were present. Among them were W. H. Yeaton, of Kansas City; J. C. Wood, of Milbank, South Dak.; A. W. Clancy, president of the company, Chicago; J. C. Elliott, of Milbank; J. W. Warner, of Minneapolis, and A. B. Moore, also of Minneapolis. There were a number of lady stockholders present. The meeting was held at the Nicollet House. President Clancy delivered a short address showing what had been accomplished during the year just closed, and, among other things, said that the company was in a flourishing financial condition.

A new board of directors was elected.

New Start and Stop Device.

Jesse M. Parker, now associated with the North American Phonograph Co., at Chicago, Ill., has invented and arranged one of the neatest attachments and one of the most useful for the typewriter operator that has been put forth in the way of



gaining speed from the dictation that is placed upon the cylinder. This start and stop device is used entirely with the foot; feeding to the phonographer the dictation as she cares to receive it, so that her hands are almost entirely free to operate the typewriter. This start and stop device is so valuable to all typewriters who are using the phonograph that they can hardly afford to be without it. The cost does not exceed \$2.50. The accompanying drawing fully illustrates how the start and stop device is used.

Mr. Parker has also invented a very neat little arrangement for raising the diaphragm weight from the wax cylinder, when paring. This protects the recording and reproducing stylus in a very neat way. It is put in the form of a slide on the left-hand side of the diaphragm, and in no way interferes with the general work

of the machine. The lower diaphragm clamp is extended to the left and a lever attached to it, which passes under the diaphragm and thus raises the weight. This protection arm is being used by many operators in Chicago. The price of these, as your correspondent inquired, is about fifty or seventy-five cents. It is easily attached and very neat in appearance.

Electricity—Useful, Practical and Ornamental.

The public scarcely realizes yet the many and varied uses to which electricity can be put in one's household.

In electric lighting we no longer find the cumbersome and ugly gas bracket. In some instances the handsome electrolier has made its appearance, but oftener the lamp is concealed from view by being set behind ground-glass panels in the walls and ceilings, or shaded by colored globes or diffused by reflection. No lamps are seen, no glare of burners meets the eye, yet rooms are brilliantly lighted and the light perfectly distributed. Some are surrounded by dados of decorated porcelain, some with panels and plates through which the light shines from lamps placed beneath them in the walls.

Those who are up to the times decorate their dinner tables with fairy lights by means of electric wires running through the legs of the table, and phonographs discourse sweet music.

The electric elevator is a luxury that can only be appreciated by those who use it. It doesn't cost a cent to keep it when it is not working, and its speed can be regulated perfectly.

In all kinds of heating devices, electricity is used. In the future, office buildings will have electric heating, doing away with the unpleasant steam, dry air and dirt which accompanies heating with

stoves, etc. Electric bed warmers, curling irons, ice-cream freezers, refrigerators, washing machines, clothes wringers and ironers, are all now on the market and a practical success. An electric device has been perfected for locating leaks, and electric clocks are regulated and wound by this potent fluid and keep perfect time. The newest clocks have a phonograph attachment which speaks the time of day in harmonious tones every quarter hour instead of striking it upon bells.

A Concert Through Nine Hundred Miles of Wire.

The Phipps Musical and Lyceum Bureau, 25 Union Square, gave a concert recently, and the audience was a large crowd of interested listeners in Chicago. The music and recitations were transmitted by the long-distance telephone to those who had gathered in the Rand & McNally Building. Mr. James H. Phipps presided over the 'phone and introduced the artists. He said :

"Hello, Chicago, are you ready? I will introduce you to Brooks and Denton, the banjo players, who will give you a fine march." After the air had been rendered, Mr. Phipps asked how the performance had been received in Chicago. The reply was satisfactory. Then Mr. Harry Pepper, the tenor, sang "The Yeoman's Wedding." Another song which was received with rapturous applause was "Sally in Our Alley." To reverse things, Mr. Miller at the Chicago end of the wire gave a cornet solo for the New York audience, which was heard very distinctly and encored. A general reception followed, and everybody present was allowed to talk over the wire.

Three of the largest insurance companies in New York City are using phonographs for expediting correspondence. Next!

A Wax Cylinder Bearing a Tribute to the Phonograph.

The following on a wax cylinder comes from Mr. Alfred G. Beaunisne, business manager of the *Chicago Daily News Record*, and carries great weight.

CHICAGO, January 3d, 1893.

To the Editor of THE PHONOGRAM, New York City :

At this date we have had four phonographs in use at our office for purposes of dictation and transcription, during a period of two years. They have become an indispensable part of our office paraphernalia, and we hold the opinion that two phonographs save the salary of one stenographer. We have not discovered any lack of accuracy or distinctness in their reproducing quality. When we first introduced them, our stenographers viewed them with prejudice and were not disposed to give them a fair trial ; but at present they would object as much to their removal as we should.

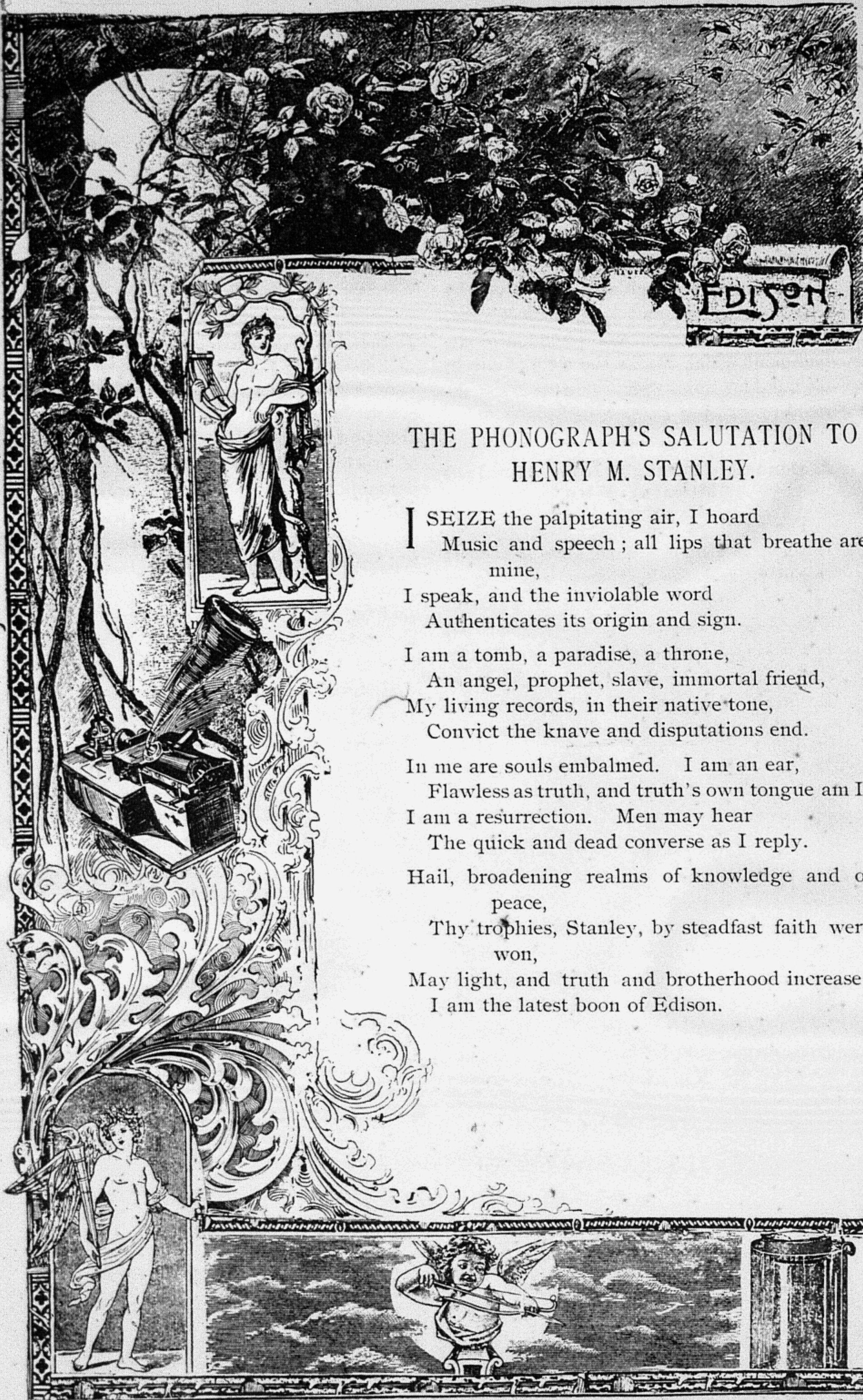
In all offices where there is a sufficient volume of business to require one or more stenographers, we consider the phonograph an excellent investment. Its principal advantages are, that it will take dictation as rapidly as the person dictating can speak, and the stenographer can continue the work of transcribing while the person who dictates is making his records by talking into the machine. Thus dictation and transcription go on simultaneously.

This machine is so easily operated and the use of it so quickly learned, that experience is not reckoned when an application for a position is presented ; a raw recruit is fully equipped in a few hours for the work of years. As far as our experience goes, we would not know how to do without them.

A. G. BEAUNISNE,

Business Manager,

Chicago Daily News Record.



THE PHONOGRAPH'S SALUTATION TO HENRY M. STANLEY.

I SEIZE the palpitating air, I hoard
Music and speech ; all lips that breathe are
mine,

I speak, and the inviolable word
Authenticates its origin and sign.

I am a tomb, a paradise, a throne,
An angel, prophet, slave, immortal friend,
My living records, in their native tone,
Convict the knave and disputations end.

In me are souls embalmed. I am an ear,
Flawless as truth, and truth's own tongue am I.
I am a resurrection. Men may hear
The quick and dead converse as I reply.

Hail, broadening realms of knowledge and of
peace,
Thy trophies, Stanley, by steadfast faith were
won,
May light, and truth and brotherhood increase !
I am the latest boon of Edison.

A PHONOGRAPHIC SOIREE.

Novel Entertainment Given at the Oakland Club, Chicago.

A special message from Thomas A. Edison was delivered to the members of the Oakland Club and their guests recently. It constituted a feature of "An evening with the Phonograph." Phonographic cylinders, humorous and serious, prose and song, were gathered from the four quarters of the country, and the audience were treated to a diversification of notable sayings and a medley of popular music.

As an inauguration to the entertainment, there was a sketch of the inventor and a history of the phonograph, by Prof. H. D. Goodwin, of the Wisconsin State University, and then the audience were introduced to the phonograph by A. W. Clancy, president of the National Phonographic Association, the large local membership of which were the special guests of the club for the occasion. Following this the phonograph gave in turn a cornet solo by Prof. Liberatti, a recitation of Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man" by a noted Eastern elocutionist, and a message to the club spoken to the phonograph by Mr. Edison at his New Jersey home a few days ago, and the cylinder of which reached the city that afternoon. The commercial phonograph read out business letters, the educational phonograph gave an exhibit of class exercises, and the social phonograph rendered songs, and instrumental music. There was a cornet solo, specially trumpeted into an instrument for the occasion by Arthur H. Smith, the principal solo cornetist of Sousa's new Marine Band, while as a finale the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," as recorded by the instrument from a rendition by Gilmore's Band, a few days prior to the death of the great conductor, re-echoed through the hall.

Great interest was manifested in this

entertainment, and besides the club membership, which turned out in force, invitations were issued to a number of guests, who attended.

The following was the programme:

OAKLAND CLUB,
CHICAGO, ILL.

An Evening With the Phonograph.

"A [Sketch of Thomas A. Edison, the Inventor, and a History of the Phonograph," ex-Prof. H. D. Goodwin, of the Wisconsin State University, Milwaukee.

"Introduction to the Phonograph," A. W. Clancy, President National Phonograph Association, Chicago.

"Cornet Solo from the Phonograph—Selected," Arthur H. Smith, Solo Cornetist with Sousa's New Marine Band.

"Recitation from the Phonograph—Seven Ages of Man," Shakespeare.

"Cornet Solo from the Phonograph—Selected," Prof. Liberatti.

"Talk from the Phonograph—" addressed to the Oakland Club.

"The Social Phonograph—Songs," Jessie M. Parker in charge.

"The Social Phonograph—Instrumental Music," Leon F. Douglass in charge.

"The Commercial Phonograph—Business Letters," Charles E. Smith in charge.

"The Educational Phonograph—Class Exercises," Walter S. Gray in charge.

"Message to the Oakland Club," from phonograph, Thomas A. Edison.

"Auld Lang Syne," the phonograph, Gilmore's Band.

Five hundred people attended.

The Social Phonograph.

The great variety of musical instruments which are now used in homes to entertain can hardly be enumerated. The phonograph will eclipse them all, not in the way of setting them aside, but as a means of giving original reproductions. The family circle, when gathered around the fireside, can listen to the songs of great singers, the recital of great pianists, duets, quartettes and solos on various instruments, and these can be repeated indefinitely. In addition to this, table talks, short addresses and recitations can be recorded on the phonograph and reproduced at pleasure.

PHONO CHAT.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, the president of the women's department of the World's Fair, is now using a phonograph for dictating her correspondence. She is delighted with it, as is her phonographer, Miss Hayes.

Lyman Gage, the wealthy broker of Chicago, has a phonograph at his home, and handles the same like an old expert. He believes that the phonograph is destined to become as popular in the homes as organs and pianos.

Paul Benner, principal of the school for deaf mutes, Milwaukee, Wis., is successfully experimenting with the phonograph for his school work.

E. J. Hitchings has taken charge of the city of Detroit as a dealer in phonographs. Mr. Hitchings is a pusher and will win.

Mr. Kit is starting the phonograph business with renewed interest in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The North American Phonograph Co. have gotten out an introductory catalogue giving full description of standard outfits. A general and more complete catalogue is in course of preparation. It will contain in addition to illustrations of various combination outfits, cuts of a large assortment of cabinets, tables, etc., which will permit the exercise of a wide range of choice. It will also embody a list of agencies. Send for it.

Mr. A. B. Weaver, a reporter of Buffalo, N. Y., finds special advantage in transcribing from the phonograph. When he has finished with a day's reference, he will read the matter off rapidly to a phonograph, and by bedtime the records taken in the case are all ready to put in the hands of the printer, or neatly taken down by the typewriter, for the use of attorneys or judges the next morning. He says that it would be impossible to return to old methods after having used the phonograph.

An interested group stood before a phonograph in the office of THE PHONOGRAM recently, listening to some of the latest records of the North American Co. As the lovely strains of cornet and piano came forth from the instrument, the occupants of nearby offices begged admission until our "den" was crowded. Many of the records

are made at the Phonograph Works, Orange, N. J., and the general opinion was that they were clearer, yet softer in tone than most cornet solos. Those especially liked were "Waves of the Danube" a clarinet solo rendered by Harl K. Franklin, Edison Phonograph Works; "Embarrassment," a cornet solo, rendered by Mr. W. S. Mygrant, with brass accompaniment; "The Bowery," also a cornet solo, with piano accompaniment; "The Widow's Song" and "Father of Mercies," a beautiful cornet solo by Barringer. Those who have not secured these cylinders should send for them.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. S. Humphrey in this issue. Mr. Humphrey is at the head of a company who have leased a hotel in Chicago, during the World's Fair, for the special accommodation of stenographers, typewriters and phonograph operators, thus bringing the craft together and at prices that are reasonable and much less than they could procure individually. Another good feature is that ladies unaccompanied by male escort will be fully protected and given ample and polite attention.

The proprietor of a popular uptown resort tells us he gathers more nickels from the "Brudder Rasmus" sermons than any records they have. They are made by the Louisiana Phonograph Co., New Orleans.

"As good as Underwood's." That is the standard other dealers have adopted in referring to typewriter's ribbons. See advertisement on outside cover.

The Guide Book of the Edison Phonograph, by Jas. L. Andem, ought to be in the hands of every user and well wisher of the phonograph. If you knew its merits you would not be without it for \$10. See advertisement in this issue. It is for sale at \$1 a copy by the Ohio Phonograph Co., Cincinnati, O.

Every manufacturer will tell you the merits of his machine; G. A. Hill, at the Typewriters' Exchange, 10 Barclay street, will tell you the merits and faults of all machines, then "you pays your money and takes your choice." He has all makes.

We thought we had heard "The Mocking Bird," with variations, but never with the melody as arranged by Chas. T. Lowe, contained in the records of the New Jersey Phonograph Co., Newark.

The Bar-Lock Typewriter has just been awarded the only gold medal at the Boston Mechanics' Fair of 1892.

With the phonograph running at the ordinary speed for letter dictation a cylinder will last from four to five minutes; the record made can afterwards be shaved off and the cylinder used again. This operation can be repeated from twenty-five to eighty times, according to the depth of the shaving taken.

The North American Phonograph Co. are prepared to furnish the highest class of musical and other records rendered by the best available talent at the uniform price of \$1.25 each. Special quotations will be made for special records.

Catalogues will be supplied upon application.

A. W. Clancy, President of the National Phonograph Association, has recently accepted the position of manager of the educational department of the phonograph. A sketch of his life, accompanied by his portrait, will appear in the next issue of THE PHONOGRAM.

A handsome illustrated catalogue and price-list of phonographs has just been issued by the North American Phonograph Company, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Every well appointed house now has besides its ball room, music room and billard room, a phonograph parlor, used exclusively for phonograph exhibitions. So says a prominent architect.

We have the address of a wide-awake, enterprising phonograph agent who wants a good position.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

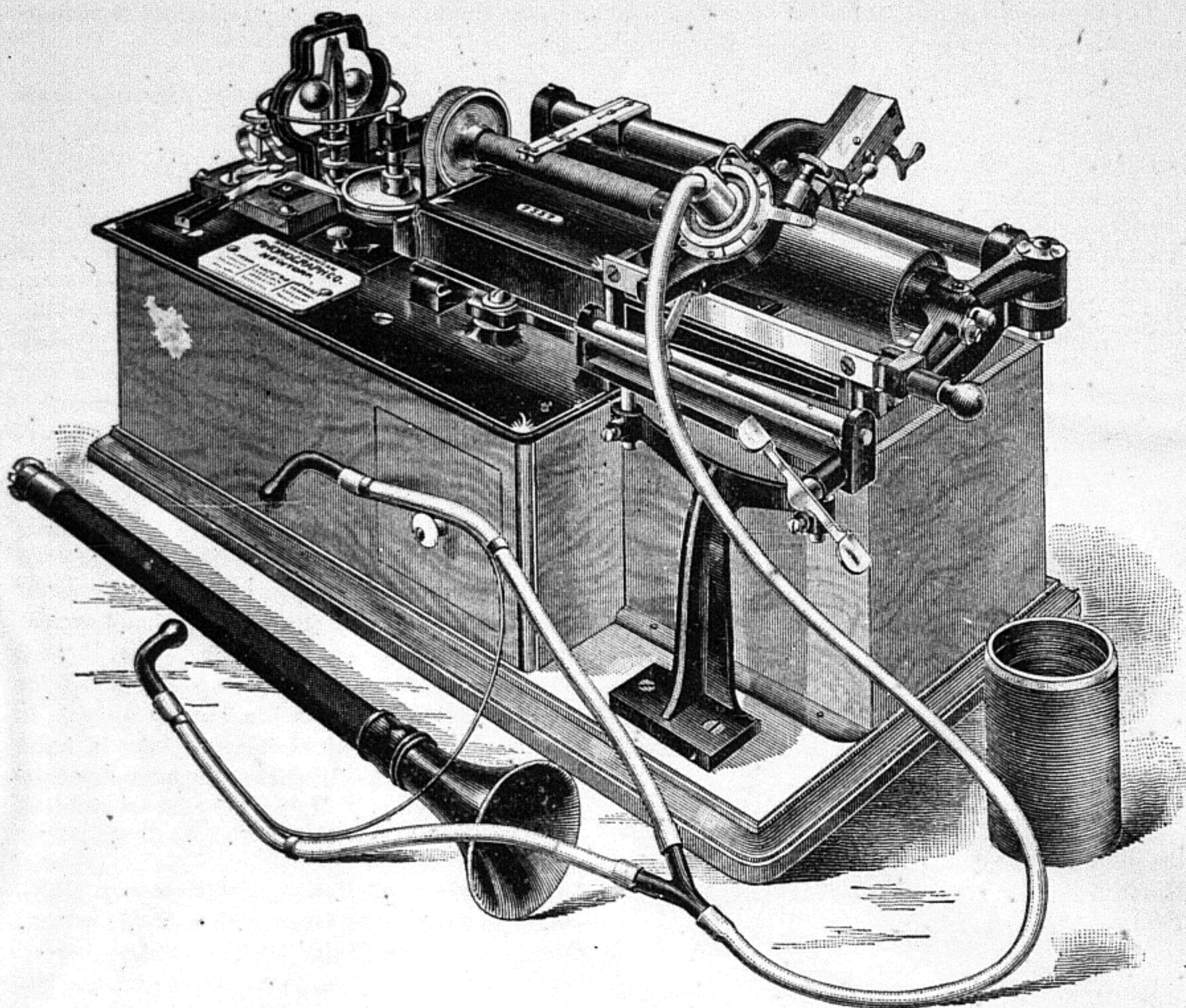
The Electrical World sends out its avant-couriers containing a catalogue of the articles which make up the forthcoming issue; these are of importance to readers not directly connected with electrical matters, as well as to the votaries of the science of electricity, and all who are practically engaged in objects of which this force is the main-spring. This valuable journal has the largest circulation of any electrical paper in the world, and the list of writers who furnish its subject-

matter guarantee the highest standard of authorship.

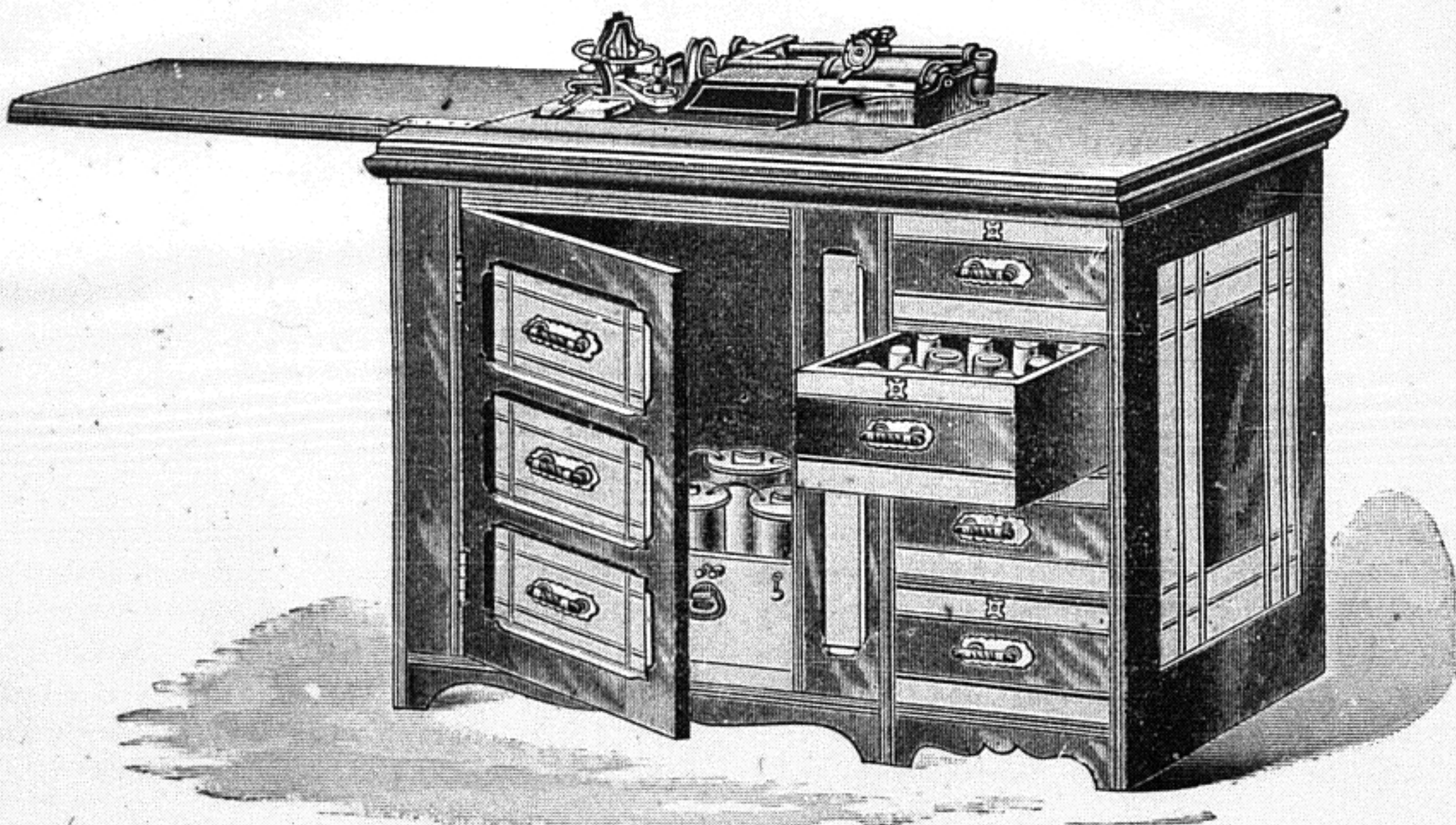
From Boston, one of the great American seats of learning, emanates a journal bearing the title, *Our Dumb Animals*, and advocating the merciful treatment not only of the inferior orders of creatures that minister to our wants and pleasures, but also to our fellow-men. The wrongs it seeks to redress are not imaginary, the good it aims to accomplish is of a far-reaching and much-needed character, and the primary steps it suggests appear to be founded upon real and sufficient reasons. Hear it expatiate upon war, offering plans and devising methods to extirpate that evil. "The world's history has been from its earliest ages, a history of wars." "Its heroes are those most successful in the shedding of blood." "The proudest monuments are erected to commemorate events that caused the greatest suffering." "Its children are taught that it is great to die in battle against fellow-Christians." "All Europe is to-day one great camp, organized for the destruction of human life," and it appeals to the people of the United States to take in hand this great question. It touches the keynote of the remedy in saying, "Help us to educate children to be humane."

The *Review of Reviews* for February, 1893, comes to us as usual, laden with valuable matter. One article in particular forms an object lesson; it is that which relates to the events of the last year of Mr. Jay Gould's life. "The story goes that about a year before his death, Jay Gould came to the conclusion that his end was approaching. Following the example of the patriarch, Jacob, who gathered his sons around him when the hand of death was upon him, he sent for his four boys, and taking them into his study one night told them the history of his life, of all the hardships and struggles of his youth, up to the time when he began to know men and to turn that knowledge to profit. It is to be regretted that no phonographic record of that remarkable autobiography was preserved."

Another celebrity has passed from earth, leaving no vocal record behind to impress his last words of wisdom upon his survivors. THE PHONOGRAM is continually reminding the world that there is an easy method of accomplishing this desirable end, and the only wonder in connection with this fact is, that friends of those about to depart from earth should omit to secure the services of a phonograph when they employ a photographer.



Commercial Phonograph outfit for office use, complete with electro-motor (primary or secondary, as preferred).



Drop Cabinet for Phonograph, with drawers arranged to contain cylinders.



Commercial Phonograph Outfit, complete with stand and treadle attachment for foot-power.

How Records are Made.

The instrument shown contains all the recent improvements. The phonographic record is made on a hollow cylinder of wax-like material. This cylinder is fitted to a cone mounted on a screw-shaft. This shaft turns on two bearings, one of which is fixed, the other being supported by a swinging arm, seen at the right-hand end of the machine in the engraving. This construction permits of placing the record cylinders on the cone and removing them quickly and without the necessity of

making any adjustments. The screw-shaft is provided with a central bearing, which holds it up when the end bearing is swung around.

On a fixed rod arranged parallel with and behind the screw-shaft is placed a sleeve, which carries at one end a spring arm provided with a segment of a nut, which rests upon the threaded portion of the screw-shaft. To the other end of the sleeve is attached a curved arm, which reaches over the record cylinder and supports the diaphragm cell. The latter is fitted to a socket in the arm, and is ar-



Domestic Phonograph Outfit for home use (for reproducing only), complete with electric motor and battery (primary or secondary, as preferred), with drawers specially arranged to contain cylinders.

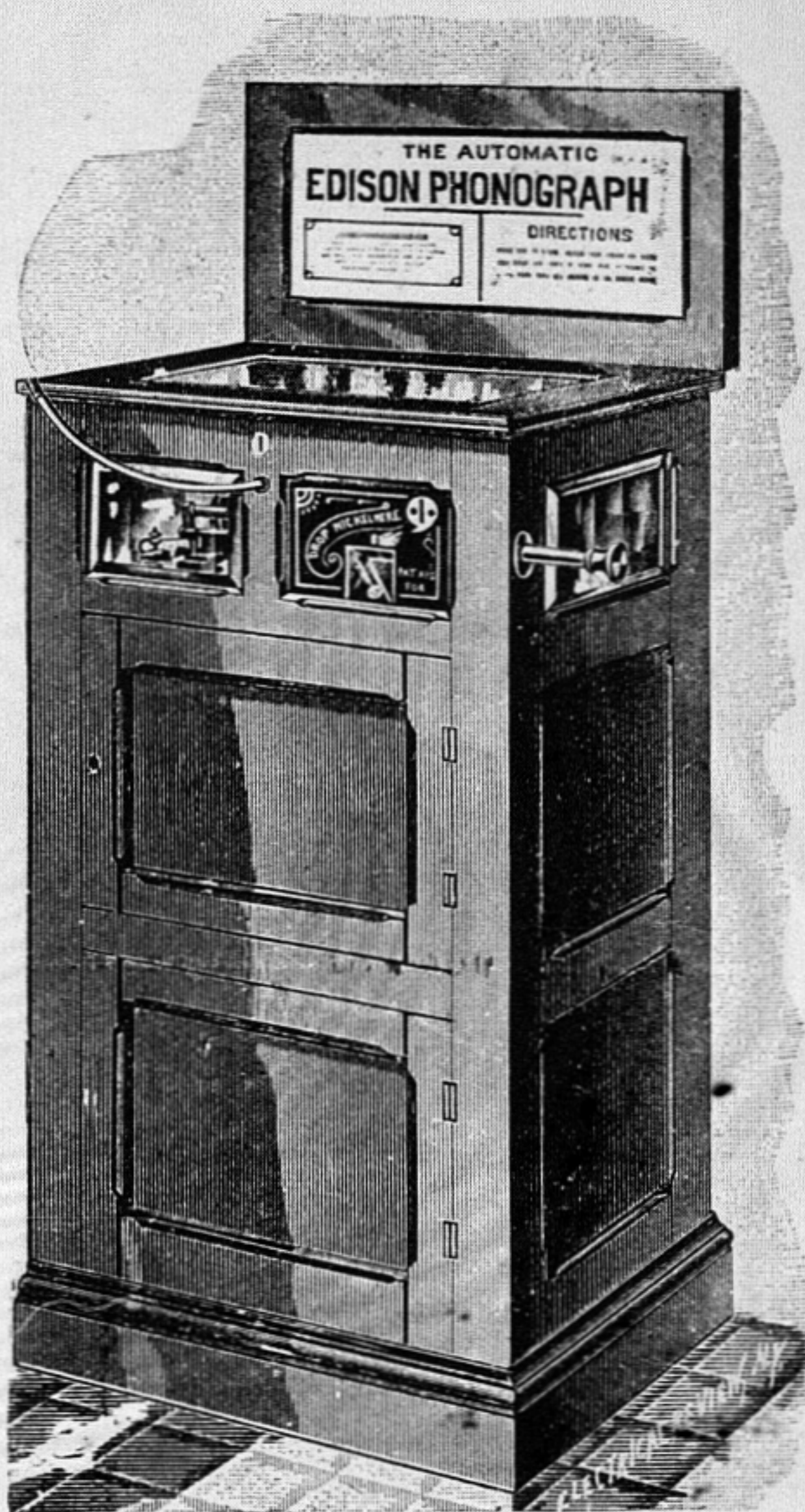
ranged so that it can be turned in its own plane through a few degrees to bring the recording and reproducing styluses into the position of use. An arm projecting from one side of the diaphragm cell is used to affect this change of position, and an adjusting screw, located above the arm, is used for securing a fine adjustment of the reproduction stylus.

The diaphragm is a glass disc about 1-200 inch in thickness. This is clamped at the edge between two thin, soft rubber rings. To the center of the diaphragm is connected a stud, to which is pivoted one end of the lever. The opposite end of the lever is forked. One arm of the fork carries the reproducing stylus, and the other carries the recording stylus. These styluses are made of sapphire, a material which ranks next to the diamond in the scale of hardness. The reproducing stylus is a microscope sphere or knob, perfectly smooth and highly polished. The

recording stylus is cup-shaped upon the end which cuts the record cylinder and is provided with a very keen edge.

The lever is pivoted at or near its center in a stud projecting from the weighted lever, which is delicately hinged to the upper part of the diaphragm cell, its lower end being free to move within certain limits. Its construction permits the recording stylus to follow the surface of the cylinder, whether it is perfectly true or not. It also allows the recording and reproducing apparatus to adapt itself automatically to cylinders of different diameter.

The arm carrying the diaphragm cell also supports an adjustable turning tool of sapphire, which is arranged to turn off the cylinder simultaneously with the production of the record. This tool is arranged to automatically disengage itself from the cylinder when the reproducing apparatus is thrown into place.



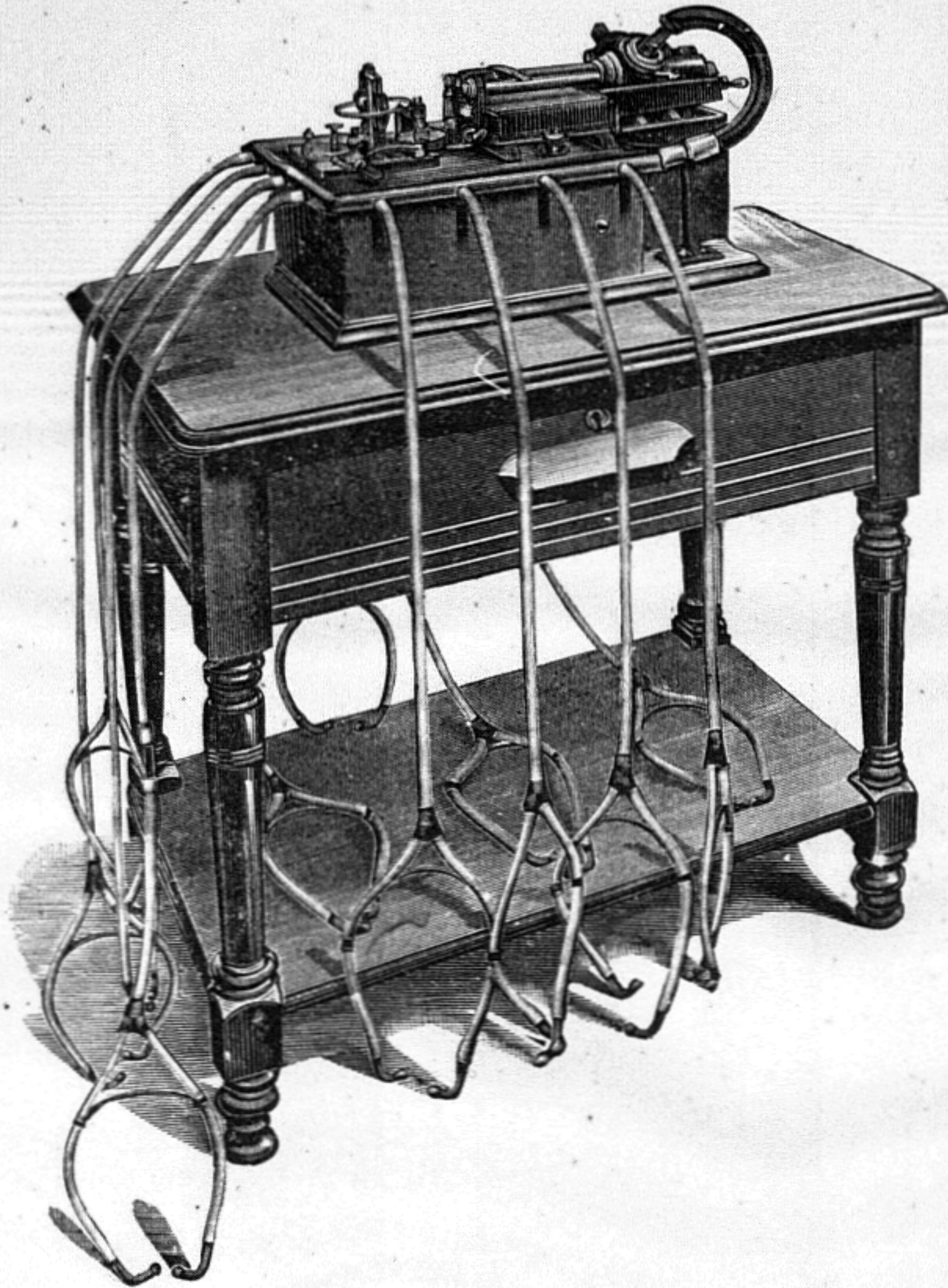
Stationary Exhibition Outfit, to be operated by coin-in-the-slot mechanism, for reproducing only.
Phonograph complete with electric motor and hardwood cabinet.

The phonograph cylinder is rotated by a very perfect electric motor, regulated by a sensitive governor. To the perfect regularity of the motion of this motor much of the success of the phonograph is due, especially in the reproduction of music, where the slightest acceleration or retardation would reveal itself in changes of both pitch and time.

On another page of this magazine will be found a valuable testimonial from a prominent law firm in New York as to the utility of the phonograph in expediting office business, and this should be read by every lawyer in the country.

Views of a Stenographer.

Mr. W. J. Kenna, a court reporter, says "the phonograph can do perfect court reporting, and at a speed far beyond that of ninety-nine out of a hundred court stenographers. An hour after a case is finished for the day a complete typewritten transcript can be furnished. No court stenographer can compete with the phonograph in this particular, for no transcript can be commenced until he has finished taking it down in shorthand and left the court for the day."



Portable Exhibition Outfit. Phonograph complete with electric motor and battery (primary or secondary, as preferred), 14 way hearing-tubes. For price-list, etc., apply to North American Phonograph Company, 44 Broad Street, New York City, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Heat, No Ashes or Smoke.

One of the most useful applications of electricity is the employment of electrical caloric in the construction of apparatus for culinary purposes and the heating of houses.

Messrs. Henriot and Lebrasseur, of Havre, have succeeded in perfecting a system for utilizing heat by means of electricity, and their device was patented in March, 1891. They use copper wires strung tightly on plates made of a special composition. These are so constructed as to throw out no gas or odor, and give

no cause for accidents. The plates can be regulated at will, can store up heat, and by means of switches give out any rate of temperature desired, and cool slowly. They can be used in the kitchen, or throughout an apartment or house, or in manufactories, workrooms, railroads, etc., and can be run by any sort of electric generator.

A Live Agent.

Mr. Wohlgemuth, agent for the Edison phonograph in Georgia and Florida, says: "It is true we are placing the phonograph on the market here for absolute sale, and expect to do an enormous business this year."

PHOTOGRAPHS

from the original plates, of the World's greatest inventor,

THOMAS A. EDISON,

taken at different periods of his life, with autograph attached. **His Birthplace, Interior and Exterior Views of "Glenmont,"** his present beautiful home in Llewellyn Park, N. J., and surroundings; of his great **Laboratory**, at Orange, N. J., with its wondrous inventions, the **Phonograph**, etc., etc., which cannot be obtained elsewhere

These photographs are Copyrighted, limited in number and will be sold to the first applicants at the following prices:

Library, Electrical Dept., Chemical Dept., Shops, (interior at Laboratory), Outside views of Laboratory, The Edison "Den," or Study, Residence of Edison, Birthplace of Edison, Edison at work in Chemical Department, Entrance to Llewellyn Park, "Glenmont," Residence of Edison, Edison listening to the Phonograph, Edison at 14, Grand Trunk Herald, printed by Edison at 14.

11 x 14 on 14 x 17 Cards,	-	\$2.00
7 x 9 on 8 x 10 gilt edge, or 10 x 12 plain,	-	1.50
10 x 12 bust, Mr. Edison,	-	1.50
8 x 10 " " "	-	
with Autograph,	-	1.25
5 x 7 bust, Mr. Edison,	-	1.00
Cabinets,	-	.75

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Room 87, World Building, New York.

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A GUIDE TO THE ART OF TYPE-WRITING.

BY F. S. HUMPHREY.

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